

TEXTILE BULLETIN

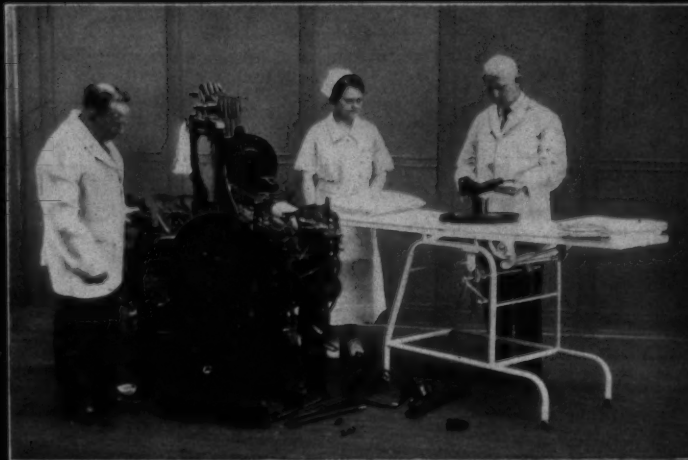
VOL. 47

JANUARY 24, 1935

No. 21

The Operation Was Successful

and
the
Looms



Regained Full Earning Power

Our Free Clinic for Looms is keeping a large part of our Service Staff busy on this new kind of Loom Survey

Without exception the Clinic has been a Success

At some mills it has Restored High Production

At some it has shown how to Keep High Production

At some it has shown how to keep Down Maintenance Costs

At all it has given the mill Definite Knowledge of what parts were wearing and pointed to ways to Reduce Wear or Offset Its Effect

What is a Loom Clinic?

At your request we send you without charge one of our expert service men—He will take down the loom you may select and lay the parts out for you and a Draper man to go over to see just what has happened

If you need to make replacements the Draper man Quotes Prices

But the important thing is you have Definite Information to guide you in keeping your Looms Fully Efficient and Maintenance Costs Low

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

WE BUILT THE WORLD'S MEANEST DRIVE and learned how to make BELTS 1200% BETTER!



"Build the meanest drive possible—then build a belt that can take it!"

BELTS—all makes—weren't standing the gaff on high speed, high tension drives, especially over small pulleys. There were too many breakdowns. So the G.T.M.'s—Goodyear Technical Men—reported.

Goodyear accepted the challenge. Orders went out to the development engineers: "Find out what's happening. Build the meanest drive imaginable—then build a belt that can take it!"

The "Belt Killer"

So the engineers built the great grandfather of all mean drives—around, over and under a series of small pulleys that weren't any more than shafts—a back-breaking drive that packed months of wear into hours. They called it the "Belt Killer."

We tested all makes of belts—our own and competitors'—at high speeds. Five—ten minutes—they whirled around those vicious little pulleys—then pf-t-t-t! Not a belt made could stand it over fifteen minutes! The constant flexing simply tore them apart!

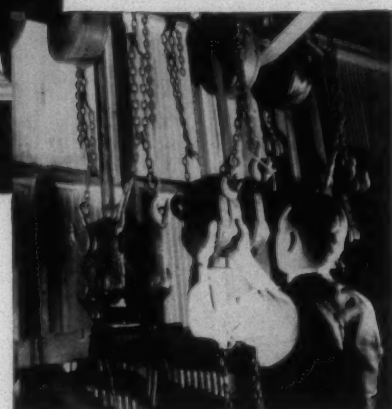
Then we went to work in earnest. Built scores of new belts. Tried new compounds, different ply arrangements. That didn't help!

We began all over. Built a belt of endless cords, laid side by side, enclosed in a stout cover, and impregnated through and through with Goodyear Rubber. On the "Belt Killer" it went. Ten minutes—fifteen minutes—an hour—all day—without a sign of breaking.

That was something like it! We built more belts, better belts, the same way. Put them back on the "Killer"—sped up the r. p. m. 100—200—300 hours those belts took that brutal punishment—1200% longer than any previous belt! Goodyear had found the answer!

COMPASS Solves the Problem

That record-breaking belt is now famous throughout all industry as the Goodyear COMPASS Cord Endless Belt—the most nearly stretchless belt made. On hard, fast drives that formerly ate up a belt in weeks, it is delivering months and



The "Belt Killer"... COMPASS ran over 300 hours

years of uninterrupted service—cutting belt costs to an all-time low.

Specified by G. T. M.

The perfection of the cord belt is typical of the work that is constantly progressing in Goodyear Development Laboratories to cut the costs of industry. That is why Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods give such long, trouble-free economical service—because they are developed for the job, and individually specified to your operation by the G.T.M. To consult this practical expert, write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Calif.

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HOSE • PACKING**

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GOODYEAR



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Williams Urges Extension of NRA

SPEAKING before the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York, S. Clay Williams, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, expressed hope that Congress would extend the trial period of NRA in its present form for at least one or two years. He said in part:

"The task of the NRA board as now set up lies very largely in the territory of studying the operation and the results of various code provisions to the end that, upon the basis of the facts as to operation and result, confirmation of policy and strengthening of provision may be established where results show virtue and amendments or eliminations of policy or provision may be made where results indicate that procedure.

"In that task, and for success in that task, the board must look largely to the support and help of groups like this. It is not an easy task and it should not be hastily done. It will not be the board's policy to proceed by blanket order on wide fronts but more discriminatingly through careful study of each provision in its own particular code and in the light of the particular circumstances involved and the specific ends that need serving in that code or industry.

"As many of you know, we have already undertaken a series of general hearings in Washington on the most important phases of NRA. The object is to get for the board the fullest possible showing of facts and the best possible expression of opinion as to the various provisions involved, their operation, their results and their general desirability or undesirability. Following these general hearings the board will go forward to the determination of policy as much detail as shall be deemed practical and will then undertake the next step which is to get that policy as so determined applied in the codes.

"The first general hearing was on the subject of price fixing in all its phases. The second is on the subject of employment conditions (wages, hours, etc.) and is to begin on January 30th. It is expected that other hearings will be had on code administration and NRA administration, monopolies, small enterprises and minorities, and production control. The subjects and dates will be announced as determined upon.

"Out of the statement of these plans you must have gotten the impression that quite a long period of time will be involved in the making of the studies and the determinations of policies involved in this program. That is true, and it is also true that observation and study will continue to be just as necessary after some of the proposed changes as before. Also, as recovery progresses, observation may disclose results that affect the desirability or practicability of a given provision at one stage of recovery or business prosperity as against another. And the period from now until June 16th—the expiration date of NIRA—is not very long!

"All of which raises the question of what should be done at the expiration of the present act.

"I think there is general agreement that certain things provided for in the act and accomplished through the codes have such value in them and are so clearly indicated as proper that they should unquestionably be continued and retained.

"The banning of child labor has had wide approval and commendation. Provisions against wages below certain minimums and hours above certain maximums, administered under a method that permits elasticity both in an industry and between industries, have made such a valuable contribution both to relief and recovery, and the principle of preventing the worker from being subject to competition below minimum rates that for fixed hours represent a living wage is such an acceptable measure of reform in American life, that there is general support for the continuation of these provisions.

"Likewise, collective bargaining for the workers wherever they want or need to use it will presumably be continued. Also, provisions for the elimination of unfair trade practices and permitting proper and desirable measures of co-operation between the members of an industry without penalty of the anti-trust laws seem to have the merit and value that warrant their retention for the future.

"But even with respect to most of these provisions there is, in spite of their general acceptability, much doubt as to the best method of establishing or administering them. More experience and study is needed even on these provisions. And when it is realized that these are only a few out of a great number of provisions, many others of which may yet be shown to have great value, the necessity and the wisdom of a further trial period for the act seems apparent.

"It is therefore my thought that the Congress should, and my hope that it will, adopt the policy of extending the National Industrial Recovery Act substantially in its present form for an additional period of one or two years. I don't think we are ready to attempt permanent legislation in the field because without more experience and study we could not hope to draft it in the form that we could be sure would prove satisfactory. I therefore hope we may keep the act as it is for the further trial period necessary for determining just what should be made permanent and in just what form, for best results.

"Meanwhile we have a code system which is working reasonably well, and, through administrative changes, can be made to work better. A great contribution to relief of unemployment and to the building of purchasing power, with its consequent result to recovery, has been made and can be sustained and even extended. In other words, the mill is set up and adjusted—maybe not in the

(Continued on Page 18)

Causes of Faults In Regenerated Cellulose Fabrics *

By Ernest H. Benzing
American Bemberg Corporation

THEY can be divided into two major groups: 1. Fabrics that are customarily handled on jig and pad; 2. Fabrics that are customarily handled on the winch.

FAULTS ENCOUNTERED IN FABRICS HANDLED ON JIG AND PAD

1. Warp Streaks—Causes:

1st—The rayon itself.

2nd—Manner in which the synthetic yarn is handled.

Generally the method of reducing or minimizing them is the mechanical treatment of the fabric, which depends entirely on the nature of the cloth. The methods for dyeing and finishing fine filament yarn differ somewhat from those generally used for other synthetic yarns. The preliminary treatment must not only cleanse the yarn from sizing and other matter contracted in weaving, but above all must produce a uniform swelling of the fibers. The preliminary treatment in a boiling bath is always best. A water corrector is added to the scouring bath, which may consist of soap or some of the sulfonated fatty alcohols. This prevents the separation of insoluble soap. A drying between scouring and dyeing also helps in minimizing warp streaks. Another way would be to select dyestuffs that do not show the streaks as pronounced.

Warp Streaks Can Be Overcome by:

(1) Improvement of the yarn.

In this direction I know a tremendous amount of research is carried out by the synthetic yarn manufacturers, and tremendous sums of money have been spent for improved equipments, and synthetic yarns have been improved tremendously during the past few years.

(2nd) Improved methods of handling during weaving and converting operations.

It is a known fact that fabrics woven in some mills are far superior to those woven in other mills, relative to warp streaks, the difference being due to careful handling throughout the plant. Special attention must be given to controlled humidity and tension. When lining cloth is scoured in open form, dried loose, dyed on the pad (running the machine fast), definitely avoiding dry cans, and dried on the frame, it is possible to produce lining cloth practically free from warp streaks. The same fabric, if treated in the normal manner, might show an extreme warp streak condition.

None of these facts is new to you men, who have handled synthetic yarn in any quantity, none is new to those responsible for sending out grey goods to be dyed, nor is it new that by paying the extra premium it is possible to obtain dyeing of this type from any qualified commercial dyer. However, it would indeed be news if those responsible for having the fabric dyed, suddenly became willing to pay the extra premium. We dyers can by observing proper procedure, using proper dyestuffs, etc., go a long way toward overcoming defects caused by uneven tension applied during fabric manufacturing operations. However, we cannot do this unless we are paid costs plus a normal profit.

In this connection we can mention only roughly some

causes of unevenness by improper handling in the mill:

1. Set marks.
2. Shiners due to uncontrolled humidity.
3. Creases.
4. Tear drops due to improper sizing.
5. Variation in shade from piece to piece, due primarily to variations in slashing caused sometimes by mixing yarns from different manufacturers.
6. Two distinct causes of improper handling:
 - a. Improper boil-off.
 - b. Improper finishing due to lack of equipment.

FAULTS USUALLY ENCOUNTERED IN FABRICS HANDLED ON THE WINCH

Pebble Variations. In most cases, after many trials, the dyer simply stated that the troubles are due to the construction and nature of the yarn, without going any further into the actual cause and possible cure. Unfortunately, from the viewpoint of both, dyer and weaver, excessive dye troubles have detracted considerably from the value of fabrics. The throwster was in most cases blamed for the trouble by the dyer, he being of the opinion that uneven twist, etc., was the true cause of the fault. After checking into many such fabrics, the throwsters convinced themselves that these yarns were relatively uniform with respect to twist, count, etc. Throwsters then passed the trouble back to the designer, stating that the nature of the fabric was such that it could not be produced uniformly. I have seen dyers making a salable piece of goods by overcoming troubles caused in throwing. A great deal of work, time, and large sums of money have been spent by yarn manufacturers for preparations for soaking before twisting, and it has been proven that each soaking preparation produces a different degree of peddle on each of the viscose type yarns. It is, however, possible to obtain the same pebble or vary the pebble by changing the formula of the soaking bath used before twisting. The yarn manufacturers would gladly assist in any way possible in achieving the desired results. As it is necessary to change the soaking formula for the various yarns of the same process in order to obtain the best results, it is necessary to change the formula for crepes with an acetate warp and crepes with viscose warps or Bemberg warps.

Cracks and breaks in fabrics have largely been overcome in converting by embossing before dyeing. In this way more uniform results were obtained on fabrics which ordinarily might have been cracked due to the following causes:

1. Excess stretch on warp.
2. Relation of the warp size against the filling.
3. Preventing the yarn from creping due to stretching it over its elongation point.
4. Not steaming dry to set the twist after spinning.
5. Uneven creping due to improper soaking.

Although the constituents of the soaking bath are nearly always the same regardless of the type or brand of synthetic yarn being prepared, it must be kept in mind that each type and brand has its own characteristics which require some changes in the preparation. Thus, for example, any type of crepe can be produced with Bemberg.

*Extract from address before American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Mrs. Jackson[★] has a new dress

THIS RICH, SMOOTH FINISH CAUGHT HER

FANCY!



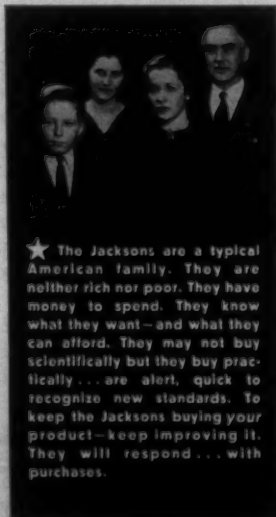
A fine, clear finish...smooth...soft...luxurious! That's what appeals to Mrs. Jackson when she shops.

Mrs. Jackson is no chemist. She doesn't know how a quality finish is achieved. But she does know that she delights in the rich texture...the soft "feel"...the clean, fresh odor of fine finished fabrics like this! Color may attract her eye, but finish holds her attention...sells the goods. Mrs. Jackson—thousands of Mrs. Jacksons—are basing their judgments more and more on the finish of the materials they buy, not only in dresses but in towels, sheets, curtains, rugs, hosiery and countless other products.

Give your fabrics "finish appeal" as well as style and price appeal.

To help you make the most of this important selling point we offer you these Textile Specialties. They are the result of many years of research...many years of close contact with the problems of the textile

industry. They are outstanding achievements in the making of textile chemicals. What they have done to help many manufacturers improve their finishes, they can do for you. Consult us.



★ The Jacksons are a typical American family. They are neither rich nor poor. They have money to spend. They know what they want—and what they can afford. They may not buy scientifically but they buy practically...are alert, quick to recognize new standards. To keep the Jacksons buying your product—keep improving it. They will respond...with purchases.

TEXTILE SPECIALTIES

CREAM SOFTENERS—25%, 50%, 75%—Full strengths made from highest quality Tallow. No fat separation.

AQUASOL and CASTOSOL—Grades and strengths of sulphonated castor oil to meet any requirements. High sulphonation. Complete solubility and acid resistance.

NO-ODOROL and NO-ODOROL-R insure your finishes against rancidity and after odors...yield clear solutions in all proportions of water and in weak organic acids...will not break in the bath.

SOLCORNOL—Low cost, softens, wets out, scours, emulsifies mineral oils and raw oils.

Order your textile specialties from one of the large sources with over forty years' experience in their manufacture.

American Cyanamid



AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
30 Rockefeller Plaza • New York, N. Y.

Spray

MINEROL

...It tames unruly

COTTON

FIBRE!

• Charged with static... cotton fibre runs wild

in the mill. It needs *control*... and that comes in no more convincing form than the MINEROL treatments that mill men have found so helpful too, at the Cards, in Drawing and Spinning.

• MINEROL is a fibre conditioner...lubricating, softening, and preparing better reactions to Dyeing, Bleaching and Mercerizing processes.



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.. SPECIAL FINISHES ..

.. FOR THE TEXTILE TRADES ..

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in

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for

SILK, RAYON, AND FINE COTTONS

Southern Representative,

EUGENE J. ADAMS

TERRACE APTS.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Strikes Never Benefit Anyone

THE following statement is from W. M. McLaurine, Secretary, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Charlotte, N. C.:

The greatest problem of this mixed up world is to get people to stop and think and see what is happening and what is worth while. In every line of work and in every phase changes are occurring and in the maddening clatter of change many groups buzz about in confusion and conflict.

The statement was made repeatedly in the last textile strike that 300,000 employees of the textile industry were members of the United Textile Workers and thousands more were joining each day. In the hubbub of emotionalized propaganda and radio speeches the numbers rose and rolled.

The facts are, according to well authenticated reports, that the highest credit that could be secured for the United Textile Workers at the meeting of the American Federation of Labor, at San Francisco, was 38,700 members.

Look at the figures. An estimated employment of 700,000 people in the entire textile industry—a claim of 300,000 members—actual membership in United Textile Workers 38,700, or a fraction over 5 per cent. This was the peak load. Since that time many memberships have been lost and even union charters have been surrendered.

Again, look at the steel workers. It is estimated that there are 400,000 people employed in this industry. A report issued recently in the *Journal of Commerce* stated that of this number there are about 6,500 dues-paying members. One and six-tenths per cent belong to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and they are impatient with their leadership.

This is one of the big unions that has been listed as the Big Brothers of the textile industry and would cooperate with the textile workers if a strike were called.

Do a little adding, 700,000 textile workers plus 400,000 steel workers comprise 1,100,000 workers, 38,700 members plus 6,500 members comprise 45,200 members. Out of one million one hundred thousand workers only 4 per cent are unionized.

Does that look like a good beat? Does that show union strength? Does that look like organized labor is gaining strength?

Now the workers who are so constantly looking about for some activity should see if they are getting anywhere.

Who profited by the last strike? The mills did not. The employee did not. The public did not. How about the strike agitators?

The Nash letter from Greenwood has never been refuted. The story of disappearance of union money in Durham has never been explained and there are hundreds of rumbling rumors of double crossing in the ranks of local unions in nearly every town in the South.

Who are these leaders and have they a real interest in the workers or are they promoting themselves?

How much financial assistance came from headquarters of United Textile Workers during the last strike? How much financial assistance went to the headquarters of the United Textile Workers?

These questions are projected in no bitter feeling, nor to challenge the hostility of any one. They are made in a spirit of trying to produce thought and bring sense and intelligence into action.

There are rumblings in the distant headquarters of the United Textile Workers of another strike. There are rumblings of inter-family dissensions. Leaders are being displaced and other leaders installed. Rumors of Southern leadership overthrowing national leadership and dozens of other political plans so that the money can be diverted into other hands.

There are also rumors of communistic associations in high circles of the United Textile Workers; of the headquarters trying to borrow money from the communists and agreeing "to divide up the South with them."

If any or all of these things are true Judas does not seem to be the only betrayer.

The progress that has come to the textile workers has come under the code provisions of NRA, shorter hours, minimum wages, elimination of child labor and other advantages.

Strikes and labor organizations have never gained anything for the textile workers. During the first nine months of 1934, according to report of the National Industrial Conference Board, there were 20,888,052 man days lost. At two and a half dollars per day, which is liberally low, this shows a loss of more than 50 million dollars, or five and a half million dollars per month.

In September, at which time the textile strike was at its height, there were 8,133,859 man days lost.

How many of these were in the textile industry is not known but it is easy to see that the textile employees lost at least ten million dollars in wages besides dozens of other comforts and confidences.

When this awful economic price is studied it must be recalled that thousands of these lost man-days were enforced by "flying squadrons" and "lawless violence." There were thousands of people driven from their jobs who would never have gone out otherwise.

These man-day losses reflected its cost far afield even into the agricultural life of the South. Ten million dollars in purchasing power aside from the loss of economic comforts afforded also slowed down and broke down agricultural consumption and distribution. Agriculture paid its price along with industry for the strife.

There is every avenue of rectification of all industrial disturbances or disagreements now set up.

Why pay dues to support an organization that does nothing but produce strife and conflict? Why not use the normal agencies set up?

What did Danville settle? What did Gastonia settle? What did Marion settle?

What did the general strike of 1934 settle that could not have been and is not being settled peaceably?

Why are there textile workers today unhappy and out of employment?

These are good questions to sit and think about.

OBITUARY

PAUL S. MONTY

Paul S. Monty, president and treasurer of the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, was drowned in the Catawba River Thursday of last week. It is believed that he and his companion fell into the river while attempting to remove the canvas cover from Mr. Monty's boat and that he was drowned in attempting to save the other man. Mr. Monty was 40 years old and is survived by his wife, two children, one brother and two sisters.

Mr. Monty, who is well known to mill men, became president of his company upon the death of his father, W. H. Monty, founder of the business.

Manufacturers

can sell on usual trade

terms, avoid credit losses

and realize cash immedi-

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53 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Labor Department Reports On Textile Wages

Shows That Mills Have Complied With Code

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, has issued its report of wages paid under the cotton-textile code. The report covers 70 pages. On account of its length, it is not possible to publish it here in full.

The report is regarded as refuting the charges of the textile unions that the code has been widely violated. In a brief analysis of the report, George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, stressed the following facts:

"That there has been 'an overwhelming compliance' with the wage provisions of the code for all occupations of work.

"That employment during the first year under the code was in excess of 1929.

"That the minimum wage has not become the maximum.

"That average hourly earnings have been raised more under the cotton textile code than in any other major industry.

"That in August, 1934, the workers in Northern cotton textile mills were receiving average hourly wage rates at the 1926-28 level, and workers in Southern mills were receiving hourly wages 'substantially higher than at any time during the decade 1922 to 1932.'

"That in almost all mills studied there has been no change in rents to offset wage increases.

"Other facts not brought out in the bureau's report 'but which have an important bearing' on conditions in the industry included:

"That during the first 12 months under the code, the industry's total wage bill was increased by approximately \$105,000,000."

Extracts from the report follow:

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook in the month of October the examination and transcription of payroll records for a week in August, 1933, and August, 1934, in 177 mills under the cotton textile code employing approximately 100,000 wage-earners. A smaller but still representative sample, covering 38,000 workers, was taken for a week prior to the code in July, 1933. These mills were selected after consultation with the Cotton-Textile Institute and the United Textile Workers. They are considered representative of the industry as regards product, size of plant and location. In general the sample includes somewhat more than one-quarter of the persons employed in the industry, though in certain States the sample is larger. This report is based primarily upon the tabulation and analysis of these data. All figures and percentages, unless specifically otherwise defined, will refer to the sample and by inference to the industry as a whole.

"The facts developed indicate an overwhelming compliance with the minimum wage provisions of the code. But it would involve self-delusion to conclude that it is unimportant that one or two workers out of every hundred receive wages less than are prescribed in the code. What may be the isolated case easily appears typical to workers who are receiving low earnings. Unless a system is developed of reporting apparent violations by well-instructed representatives of the workers' interests in

each mill, it promises to be impossible to remove the disturbance of friendly industrial relations.

"Finally it must be noted that a large part of the feeling among workers that violations of the code are almost universal grows out of a misconception of the terms of a code, which suffers now from the manner in which its provisions were described in 1933. The feeling that the code actually provides for a wage of \$12 a week in the South and \$13 in the North is widespread, though erroneous. Actually these are the maximum weekly earnings possible to those working at the prescribed minimum wages of 30 cents and 32½ cents an hour. In no week since the adoption of the code has the industry averaged more than 36.5 hours per person, though 40 hours are necessary to attain the 'minimum' weekly earnings of \$12 and \$13 for those receiving the minimum hourly rate. Individual mills have, of course, at times reached the maximum of 40 hours.

"More important as a source of misunderstanding is the fact that the code refers to the maintenance of the 'amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees' and then by limitation of this phrase defines the process of raising wages in a manner which has destroyed the differential between the skilled and unskilled workers. Skilled workers in the industry resent the fact that they are paid at rates which do not preserve traditional and customary differentials.

"The NRA appears to have calculated entirely on the basis of a 40-hour maximum week, which it was believed would mean an effective maximum of 39 hours. As has been stated, the industry has not averaged more than 36.5 hours per week in any month since the code was adopted. For the first 12 months of the code the average was approximately 34 hours. In the four months immediately preceding the strike the average number of hours per week was only 30.

"The effect of these changes in hours actually worked may be best appreciated if we imagine a factory in the North that operated week after week a number of hours that equalled the average for all mills and changed with this average. In this 'average' mill a picker-tender is paid at the minimum rate of 32½ cents an hour, but he works every day and hour that the factory is open. Had the factory operated full time, he would have averaged \$13 a week or \$676 a year.

"This was the rate that was so widely advertised in 1933 as the minimum.

"Even at that time it was foreseen that a plant limited to a maximum of 40 hours could not maintain this level. It was hoped that this picker-tender might average 39 hours and earn \$12.67½ a week or \$659 a year. In August, 1933, the man secured 36.5 hours' work per week and made \$11.86 a week. Never again in the next 12 months did he earn so large an amount, though the drop was not great except in December and again from May, 1934, onward.

"For the first 12 months of the code, however, he averaged but \$11.05 a week or \$575 a year. In August, 1934, when the curtailment order of May was still in force, he was averaging \$9.65 a week.

"Since the adoption of the code, average hourly earnings have been raised more than in any other industry except men's furnishings. Between July, 1933, and July, 1934, average hourly earnings increased 64.5 per cent.

"The mere fact of such increases, however, proves nothing with reference to the adequacy of the wages paid and the living stand they afford. The truth of the matter is that unrest has prevailed in the industry. The only question that is relevant is not whether discontent with earnings is justified or unjustified, but rather by what means, if any, this unrest may be allayed.

"In October, 1934, the last month for which data are available, the average hourly wage in all manufacturing industries in the United States was 55.4 cents; the average for cotton goods was 38.0 cents. The United States average is for 85 industries, which employ more than four-fifths of the wage earners in manufacturing. Of this long list of industries only four paid hourly rates lower than cotton; cigars and cigarettes, 37.2 cents; canning and preserving, 36.8 cents; fertilizers, 36.3 cents; and, at the bottom of the list, cottonseed oil, cake and meal, 21.9 cents.

"In July, 1933, the month before the code went into effect, average hourly earnings were secured for 74 industries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Cotton goods, with an average of 23.1 cents, was at the bottom of the list, excepting only cottonseed oil, cake and meal which averaged 19.3 cents. Next above cotton textiles came sawmills with 27.9 cents per hour, then in ascending order fertilizers, knit goods, and cigars and cigarettes. This completes the list of industries averaging less than 30 cents an hour.

"This is no new phenomenon. In 1929, when only 55 major industrial groups were cornered by the employment and payroll reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and only average weekly earnings are available, cotton goods was at the bottom of the list in seven months. In each of the other months cotton was next to the bottom: In January, May and June there were lower weekly earnings in the shirt and collar industry; in February and March one of the tobacco products was lower than cotton. There were only seven industries with average weekly earnings of less than \$20 in any one of the last three months of the year.

"By way of contrast there were 10 industries in which average weekly earnings in each of the last three months were above \$30.

"It should be noted that the average hourly and weekly earning figures given have only an approximate validity. But even more refined comparisons, which exclude differences in pay based on region and sex, indicate the characteristic of low wages in cotton textiles. For example, loom fixers constitute the most highly paid occupation in the industry; they are almost exclusively males. This 'aristocracy' of the industry, with earnings at least one-fifth again as large as the next highest significant occupation, constitutes about 4 per cent of the total number employed, and had average hourly earnings of 64.9 cents in New England in August, 1934. The hourly earnings from 1926 to 1933 had been less than this.

"The contention has been made that there is violation of the wage provisions of the code relating to the maintenance of differentials customary between skilled and unskilled occupations. It is also sometimes contended that the minimum wage rate has become the maximum.

"It is hoped subsequently to present for certain leading occupations at different wage levels a frequency distribution of earnings on a mill by mill basis, in which the mill is represented under a code number so as to conceal its identity.

"With reference to the maintenance of differentials, the bureau concludes:

"1. That customary differentials between various grades or skill have not been maintained, but the code did not provide that they should be maintained.

"2. That the increases in the average hourly earnings by occupations are such that 40 hours work in August, 1934, would have produced as large a weekly income as existed for the longer hours worked before the code.

"The extraordinarily low hourly earnings of July, 1933, have been virtually eliminated. In that month more than 57 per cent of the workers in the industry earned less than 22½ cents an hour, which became the minimum rate in the South for even sub-standard workers and outside laborers, who were exempted from the basic minimum. In August, 1933, such earnings prevailed for about 5 per cent of the workers in the South. In August, 1934, such earnings are found for less than half of one per cent of the workers.

"Larger proportions of the workers are now making more than 50 cents an hour than was the case before the code. In July, 1933, this represented the 'ceiling' for all workers in the industry, excepting 5 per cent of the males in the North. In August, 1934, the corresponding 'ceiling' was 70 cents an hour.

"Average hourly rates in this study, when compared with those found in earlier studies by the bureau, are seen to have regained the level that prevailed in 1926-1928 in the North. In the South they were substantially higher in August, 1934, than they were at any time during the decade 1922-1932.

"As will be seen later, long hours and low pay in July, 1933, yielded for many classes of labor as high weekly earnings as did higher wages with curtailed hours in August, 1934.

"The three pay-periods selected illustrate excellently the characteristic earnings of workers in cotton textiles under the conditions which the industry has faced month by month in the last year. No one of those periods may be taken as typical of the year as a whole. This may be seen from the table covering the average number of hours worked per week, as reported each month to the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

Average Number of Hours Worked Per Week, Cotton Textiles, 1933-34

Source: Trend of Employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Month	1933	1934
January	45.0	34.1
February	45.3	34.9
March	44.1	35.6
April	45.0	35.6
May	47.9	31.5
June	49.1	28.8
July	48.9	30.1
August	36.5	29.7
September	35.8	—
October	35.4	—
November	34.6	—
December	33.5	—

"The median average weekly earnings, those earnings marking the upper limit for half of the workers and which are exceeded by the earnings of the other half of the workers, are shown in the tabulations. It will be seen that weekly earnings for the average worker rose by 10 per cent between July and August, 1933, in the case of males in the Northern sample, by 21 per cent for males in the South, by 24 per cent for females in the North and by 51 per cent for females in the South. But in August, 1934, average weekly earnings in the North were 9 per cent less than in 1933."

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PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. Hunt has become overseer of carding at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

G. E. Malloy has resigned as superintendent of the Strickland Cotton Mills, Valdosta, Ga.

Harmon A. Dinwiddie has been elected president of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Charlottesville, Va.

E. W. Floyd has resigned as superintendent of the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

W. G. Day is now superintendent of the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

J. J. Davis has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning, spooling and warping, Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

B. M. Smith has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving, slashing and drawing, Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

J. B. Parker has been promoted from shift foreman to overseer of spinning at the Osprey plant of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

Cal Adams has been promoted from section man to shift foreman in spinning at the Osprey plant, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

D. Van Wagenen has resigned as president of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Charlottesville, Va., a position which he filled for 12 years. He remains on the board.

Fred Williams, superintendent of the Cross Cotton Mills, Marion, N. C., was badly injured in an automobile accident near Lincolnton, but is reported as improving.

John F. Matheson, who has been vice-president and general manager of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, was last week elected president of the company at a meeting of the board.

M. R. Gardner has been promoted from superintendent of the Payne plant of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., to superintendent of the No. 2 plant, of the same place.

H. P. Walker, Clemson College textile graduate of 1924, who was formerly manager of the testing department, Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position with the Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.

W. B. Cole, prominent mill executive of Rockingham, who served first as receiver for the Mooresville Cotton Mills and was later made president of the reorganized company, has resigned in order to devote all his time to his mills at Rockingham.

W. R. Parker has resigned as superintendent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2, Macon, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Strickland Cotton Mills, Valdosta, Ga. He has served as a superintendent with the Bibb organization for the past 17 years and was superintendent of the No. 2 plant for the past 14 years.

P. E. Findlay, Jr., has been promoted from overseer of spinning at the Osprey plant, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga., to superintendent of the Payne Mill of the same company at Macon, Ga. He is a textile graduate of Georgia Tech and a son of the sales manager of the Bibb Manufacturing Company.

J. C. Stubbs has resigned as superintendent of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

John M. Currie has been transferred from superintendent of Entwistle Manufacturing Company, No. 2, Rockingham, N. C., to a similar position at the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, No. 2, of the same place.

John A. McFalls, who recently resigned as general superintendent of the Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill and Laurinburg, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Entwistle Manufacturing Company, No. 2, Rockingham, N. C. Mr. McFalls is vice-president of the Southern Textile Association.

Thomas McKinney, prominent textile man of Chattanooga, will join the organization of the American Yarn & Processing Co., in an active executive capacity on February 20th, it has been announced by C. E. Hutchison, president.

Mr. McKinney was formerly president of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company. Prior to that he was connected with the Dixie Mercerizing Company, and National Processing Company. He is one of the best known men in the mercerizing field.

Weavers' Division To Meet

The Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday, February 2nd.

The technical discussion will feature questions on slashing and weaving and will be conducted by Smith Crow, superintendent of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, who is chairman of the Division.

The discussion will be based upon the following list of questions, although Mr. Crow stresses the fact that he will be glad to receive additional questions from superintendents or weavers. These can be mailed him in advance or submitted at the meeting.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

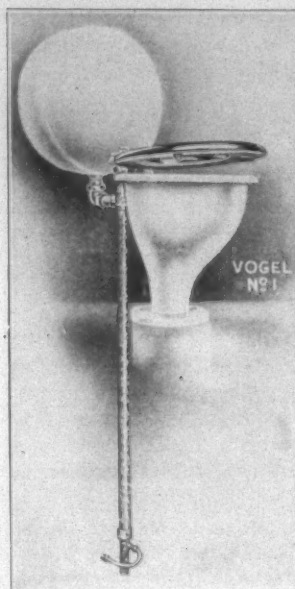
1. What speed and temperature should a slasher be operated to give a well slashed warp?
2. What part does tension have at slasher to give good running warp in weave room?
3. How much does the personal element effect slashing?
4. What part does loom speed have in the supply bill?
5. Are mechanical let-offs better than friction let-offs?
6. Which are better, metal-back or pitch-band reeds?
7. Which is best to use in shuttles for tension bristle or fur?
8. What is the best method of controlling jerk-back or jerk-in filling?
9. Do bunch builders help in weave room?
10. What is the best method for conditioning filling yarn?

Southern Textile Association To Have Exposition Dinner

The Southern Textile Association is to have a dinner meeting during the week of the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville in April. The dinner will be held on the evening of April 12th, which is Friday of the Show-week.

Culver Batson, president of the Association, will preside. An attractive program, including an address by a prominent textile man, is being arranged. Entertainment features are being arranged by a local committee.

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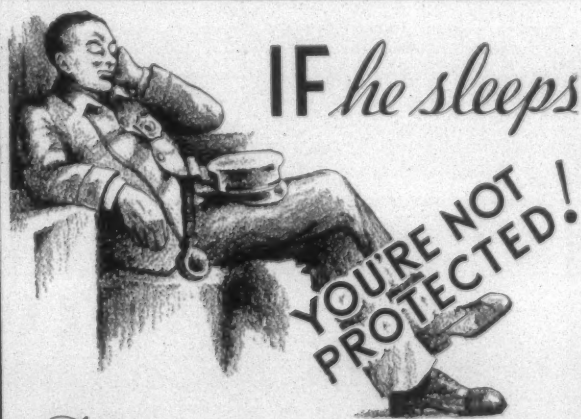


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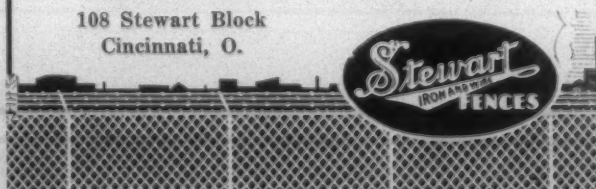


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U. S. Rayon Production Establishes New High Record in 1934

Production of rayon yarn in the United States in 1934 established a new high record for all time, according to figures compiled by the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Consumption last year showed a drop of only one per cent compared with the 1933 total, but exports increased while imports declined, thus resulting in only a small increase in stocks on hand at the close of the year.

Rayon production in 1934 aggregated 210,331,000 pounds, an increase of about one per cent compared with the 1933 output of 208,530,000 pounds (as revised). Of the total, viscose production increased from 76.4 per cent to 77.5 per cent of all output; acetate production from 77.5 per cent of all output; acetate production from by other processes decreased from 6.3 per cent to 3.5 per cent.

Domestic consumption during 1934 aggregated 199,466,000 pounds, a reduction of 4 per cent compared with 1933 consumption of 207,409,000 pounds. Imports of rayon reached a new all-time low in 1934 while exports established a new record high of 2,500,000 pounds, equal to slightly more than one per cent of total domestic consumption.

As of the close of 1934 stocks of rayon yarn on hand increased 8,425,000 pounds compared with the close of 1933. "This increase in stocks," states the *Organon*, "represents not only an increase from an unduly small stock position in December, 1933, but also reflects the larger actual stocks which necessarily must be kept on hand to supply a larger demand. Thus, one month's stock supply at the end of 1934 would amount to 16,-

500,000 pounds, whereas a similar one month's stock based on 1932 shipments would amount to only 12,500,000 pounds."

All of the above totals are based upon actual figures received from approximately 90 per cent of the industry. Operations of the remaining 10 per cent of the industry have been estimated.

Reviews Book On Union and the Stretch-Out

Richmond C. Nyman, research assistant in Industrial Relations, Institute of Human Relations, in collaboration with Elliott Dunlap Smith, head of the department, has just issued a book entitled, "Union-Management Co-operation in the 'Stretch-Out,' or Labor Extension at the Pequot Mills.

The following review of this book is by W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

"The book is a study of four years' experience in which the Pequot Mills apparently did everything possible to meet the demands of the union to finally find that co-operation meant doing always what the union desired and never being able to do anything with which it met disapproval.

"The book is divided into two parts. Part one deals with what he terms union-management co-operation and the 'stretch-out,' showing the long and tedious and technical care that was employed in installing the system.

"The various chapters show the highly complex mechanism of dual control employed, the care and caution that were used in endeavoring to carry on and how that practically every demand made was a union demand and acceded to by the management.

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"In 1918-19, the labor union was organized during the course of two strikes of violence and viciousness.

"In 1920 to 1925 the union grew and developed its stronghold until 1926 management treated with labor and in 1927 the Union Management Plan was established. In 1928, the mill was forced to curtail operations because of 'serious drop in sales and profits and inability to meet acute competition.' A proposed labor extension plan was offered by management and rejected by workers.

"In 1929 a 'Joint Research Plan' was adopted whereby in 1930-31 the work load was extended to some extent under the approval of the Union Management Control System.

"In the meantime, during this period labor had secured practically every request it had made and the revised system of task was received with no enthusiasm.

"Part two deals with Union Management Co-operation in the depression.

"The story changes here. Curtailed production, further labor extension, under technical advice, dissatisfaction with the technical expert, wage reduction and other factors brought into the ideal family of a completely unionized mill a swarm of discontents—a breaking down of the idealism of labor. The God of gold had feet of clay.

"Progressively, everything was ideal—the perfect plan—the Utopia. Regressively, it was the epitome of everything bad. The technical expert was bad—was unfair—the union members of the committee had sold out to management. Faith in the setup was rapidly dying.

"Deviations from work assignment began to be made. Finally, management, worn and weary with dissension, issued an 'ipse dixit' and established new work loads—never disputed as unfair or burdensome and the plan cracked with a strike in May, 1933, to be settled in July after the establishment of the Cotton Textile Code.

"In reading the book Dr. Nyman implies that the employees were not kept sufficiently informed although every effort and investigation was made by the union committees, that the technical expert should not have been discharged although he was sent out at the request of a dissatisfied union and that the Joint Research Committee should have remained intact, although this committee's work was renounced by the union.

"The implication of the author is predicated upon a series of 'ifs' which if had been effective, the record of the experiment might have been different and yet to the one who reads the record of facts as related, there is the inevitable feeling that any Union Management Plan of Co-operation is successful only so long as labor secures its demands regardless of righteousness and justice, and when its progress is thwarted or when it becomes necessary to retrench or modify its program to save the economic and manufacturing methods of management, the system is all wrong and labor will repudiate it.

"This is the story of the model mill in the textile industry. It may change but it has not yet."

I. B. Williams Officials Visit South

Phillip C. Brown, president, and H. C. Glidden, vice-president, of the I. B. Williams & Sons, leather belting manufacturers of Dover, N. H., have been on a short visit to the South, during which they contacted with their Southern selling agents and some of their customers.

I. B. Williams & Sons are one of the oldest of belting manufacturers and have for many years done a large business with Southern cotton mills.



Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Wages In The Textile Industry

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, has issued its report upon wages paid in the cotton textile industry under the textile codes, but it is of such volume that it will require more space than we can devote to its publication.

The Cotton Textile Code Authority, after examining the report, gives the following as the major facts developed:

1. That there has been "an overwhelming compliance" with the wage provisions of the Cotton Textile Code for all occupations of work;
2. That employment during the first year under the Code was in excess of 1929;
3. That the minimum wage has not become the maximum;
4. That, as required by the Code, differentials in occupations above the minimum have evidently been maintained;
5. That higher proportionate increases, as contemplated by the Code, have been made in lower paid occupations below the minimum;
6. That "the tendency has been for hourly wages to so continue to advance from August, 1933, to August, 1934, both in the North and South;
7. That average hourly earnings have been raised more under the Cotton Textile Code than in any other major industry;
8. That in August, 1934, the workers in Northern cotton textile mills were receiving average hourly wage rates at the level that prevailed in 1926 to 1928, and the workers in Southern mills were receiving hourly wage rates substantially higher than at any time during the decade 1922 to 1932.
9. That between July, 1933, and July, 1934, average hourly earnings increased 64.5 per cent. In making this statement the Bureau disregarded the fact that wage increases in the industry were almost universal in the two or three months immediately preceding July, 1933. When hourly earnings in March, 1933, are compared with those set up under the Code, the

increase amounted to 69 per cent and today it stands at 77 per cent above March, 1933;

10. That with reference to "learners" the percentage for males in August, 1934, is less than one-quarter of that prevailing before the Code and for women is only one-seventh as much as the percentage in August, 1933;
11. That under the Code there has been a steady decrease in the ratio of sub-minimal workers in each group as compared with the total number of persons engaged in the industry;
12. That "double-record" bookkeeping is either non-existent or on so small a scale as not to affect the aggregate payroll figures; and
13. That in almost all mills studied there has been no change in rents to offset wage increases.

Other facts not brought out in the Bureau's report but which have an important bearing on employment and wage conditions in the industry are:

- a. That during the first 12 months under the Code, the industry's total wage bill was increased by approximately \$105,000,000;
- b. That when the industry proposed the first Code under NIRA with the resultant tremendous increase in labor costs, it was not anticipated that the Government would apply a processing tax to the industry's products. This tax became operative almost immediately after the effective date of the Code and resulted in an added cost of production of \$145,000,000 during the first year of the processing tax, including the floor stock tax—an amount equal to almost 50 per cent of the industry's annual wage bill.
- c. That normally about 35,000 of the industry's workers are employed in production for export. As a result of increased labor costs under the Code, exports of cotton goods have fallen off approximately 50 per cent.
- d. That domestic consumption of cotton goods was 13 per cent lower in 1934 than in 1933.

The report shows that in spite of the unfavorable conditions which have prevailed the cotton textile industry has complied with its code and maintain wages upon the basis anticipated.

Who Objects to "The Law?"

(Reprint from *Macon Telegraph*)

President Green of the American Federation of Labor telegraphed a vigorous protest to Governor Talmadge because the National Guard had been sent to Rossville to see that law and order prevailed when the cotton mills were opened there last week.

"Your official action in the use of troops at Rossville, Ga., shocks the conscience of all people who believe in the equality of protection of working people with capital," says Mr. Green's telegram.

This indicates that Mr. Green thinks labor is opposed to law forces when it goes on a strike. If labor wants to stay within the law why should

not the law enforcement machine be a friend to labor?

Labor has no more right to regard officers of the law as its enemies than any other citizens should. And when the president of the biggest labor organization in the country says the "conscience of all people is shocked" when preparations are made for law enforcement in a strike region, and that such preparation is in the interest of capital and against the interest of labor he puts labor in a very unenviable position. He places it beyond the pale of law, and if that is where it belongs it is an enemy of government. It is an enemy of the public. And the public is sure to so regard it. Labor cannot defy public opinion and get very far in the direction it is supposed to be trying to travel. As one writer recently put it: "What is it strikers want to do that the troops won't let them do?"

The truth about the matter is that "night riders" and "flying squadrons" have been trying to force workers to quit jobs and join their unions. It has become a membership racket directed from somewhere. That "somewhere" might be presumed to be around the site of a depleted treasury. The law has never recognized the right of a striker or a strikers' representative to browbeat and intimidate peaceful workers who had not been convinced that they wanted to join the union.

Such workers who do not follow the bidding of the strikers and the "night riders" and "flying squadrons" are called rats and scabs, and are insulted in various ways; and they usually tolerate it. Sometimes they don't. They fight back. It is to prevent these fights that the "law" steps in. It says there shall be no fighting. Mr. Green says the law is in such case the enemy of labor. He is mistaken. It is the enemy of the aggressor, the fighter, the disturber of the peace, the intimidator of labor, the insulter of the person who does not want to yield his right to work.

It is not a fight between capital and labor, as Mr. Green would so unctiously pretend. It is a fight between the "night riders" and the "flying squadrons" on the one hand who are driving for membership money to be sent "away off yonder" and the people who do not wish to be forced into the union. Sometimes the defenders are already members of one union, and they don't want to be made to join another. That is frequently the case. But the "racket" is to get memberships for the particular union for which the "racketeers" are warring.

Governor Talmadge did not "shock the conscience of all people who believe in equality of protection of working people with capital."

He merely shocked the conscience of the racketeers. And he did exactly right.

Miss Nash Still Waits

MISS CARRIE NASH, former financial secretary of local union No. 2171 at Greenwood, S. C., recently issued a statement from which we again quote as follows:

- (1) That she was financial secretary of textile union No. 2171 at Greenwood, S. C.
- (2) That each month she mailed to Francis J. Gorman's secretary a money order for approximately \$150 and, that after each remittance, a letter of thanks came immediately.
- (3) That prior to the strike she had sent to the secretary of Francis J. Gorman approximately \$1,500.
- (4) That when, during the strike, the local treasury became depleted, she, upon the order of the local union president, sent Francis J. Gorman a special delivery letter notifying him of that fact and that whereas remittances had always been promptly acknowledged, no reply was ever made to that or any other request for assistance.
- (5) That at a convention in Gaffney, S. C., a resolution was drawn and telegraphed to Francis J. Gorman asking that a commissary be set up in Greenwood for the relief of union members but no reply was made to that appeal.
- (6) That in spite of the fact that textile union No. 2171 sent the secretary of Francis J. Gorman \$1,500 prior to the strike, all of which was promptly acknowledged, all requests for relief during the strike were ignored and no relief was sent by Francis J. Gorman or any of his associates.

Supplementary Statement

- (1) That the charges she made against Francis J. Gorman are true and that she can prove them.

W. R. Burgess, president of Local No. 2171, has this week issued a statement saying that the statements of Miss Nash are true.

The above still stares Francis J. Gorman in the face but he dares not answer.

He has been a "hound for publicity" and has issued many statements, but this time he stands silent in the face of a charge made by a former associate who sent to him \$1,500 which she had collected from cotton mill employees.

Francis J. Gorman is asking other mill employees to pay dues in order that the money may be sent to him, but he dares not reply to the charge that he gave no relief to mill employees while they were in distress.



Human Progress Began, When Men Learned to Cooperate

At some time in the prehistoric ages men learned that, by banding together, they could conquer animals that were invincible to the individual. Thus food and clothing became more plentiful and man's gradual emergence from the primitive state began.

In our modern struggle for existence prehistoric monsters have given way to engineering, industrial and chemical problems, but the need for group action is even more urgent, because the solution of these problems demands brains, not brawn; not that an increase in the mere number of men attacking the problem will facilitate a solution, but a pooling of *scientific knowledge and practical experience* most certainly will. Modern industrial problems (particularly chemical problems) are so numerous and so complex that no one man's knowledge and experience can be entirely adequate.

To meet the need for group action in the solution of textile processing problems, this company offers a modern advisory service. This service is rendered by a staff of specially trained chemists, assisted by a completely equipped laboratory and a company contact of 120 years with all branches of the textile industry.

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of Potash • Liquid Chlorine • Chloride of
Lime • Caustic Soda (solid or flaked).

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Central Hosiery Mills have been incorporated here by Marvin Cheek, I. D. May and C. B. Baxter, all of High Point. The authorized capital is \$50,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Flames which broke out in the picker room of the Selma Manufacturing Company's cotton mill, 1700 Vanderbilt Road, caused damage estimated at \$1,000.

The flames were confined to the picker room, in the rear of the plant. Much of the damage was done to the machinery.

LINDALE, GA.—The first finished material has been turned out here in the new \$250,000 dye house of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company.

A new Cocker dyeing machine, 225 feet long and 40 feet high, was operated satisfactorily. This machine will be used on indigo work exclusively, and other machines will be employed on other colors.

PAGELAND, S. C.—Palmetto Yarn Mills, organized here by R. S. Dickson of Charlotte and associates, is a reorganization of the company which had leased the plant to the Chesterfield Yarn Company. Mr. Dickson is president, and S. A. McFalls, secretary. It has not been decided whether or not the plant will be placed in operation.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—It is the hope of the Calhoun Mill authorities to have the entire plant in full operation not later than February 1st. At present more than 50 per cent of the loom are in operation, quite a large portion of the spinning room is in activity, and in the card room, more cards are being operated each day. The cloth room has been operated all along intermittently, as the occasion demanded.

It will be recalled that on December 8, 1934, fire destroyed some of the roof timbers of the mill and damaged much machinery, greatest damage by fire being in the card room, and considerable damage by water to the other departments beneath the card room. No announcement has ever been made as to full damage.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The \$653,520 bid of Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company for the assets and properties of Pomona Mills, Inc., which has been in receivership for the past 21 months, has been assigned to Pomona Manufacturing Company, which has just received its charter from the Secretary of State.

Norman A. Boren, receiver of Pomona Mills, Inc., was authorized in an order signed by Judge P. A. McElroy in Guilford County Superior Court, to accept the assignment of the bid and deliver to the new corporation the papers transferring title to the assets when terms of the court sale have been complied with.

The Pomona Manufacturing Company was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$400,000 by Daniel Burke, Frederick F. Rehberger and Frederic D. H. Gilbert, all of New York City, and Richard C. Kelly, of Greensboro. Certificate of incorporation, filed in the office of A. Wayland Cooke, clerk of Superior Court, shows that \$1,100 of the authorized capital stock has been subscribed.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Officers and directors of the Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, a branch of Johnson and Johnson, were re-elected for 1935 at the meeting of stockholders here. N. L. Smith is president; Frank Cosgrove, secretary; Neilson Edwards, treasurer, and M. T. Grimes, agent. Directors are R. W. Johnson, N. L. Smith, Neilson Edwards, all of New Brunswick, N. J., and M. T. Grimes, of Gainesville. The officials expressed themselves as gratified with conditions at the mill and anticipate a good year in 1935.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Operation was begun here at the Black Prince Overall Company, recently bought by Posie F. Cooper from the Peoples National Bank. Twelve persons are being employed at the start, but it is expected that the force will be increased to 20 soon. The factory, located on the first floor of the local Masonic Hall, was established here in 1910 and operated continuously until its closing in 1931.

Sonoco, Climax and Lowell Combine

The merger formed by the combination of Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C., Climax Tube Company, Mystic, Conn., and Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Lowell, Mass., has just been announced by J. L. Coker, president of Sonoco Products Company.

Climax Tube Company and Lowell Paper Tube Corporation are well and favorably known throughout New England, the middle Atlantic States and other sections as manufacturers of high quality tubes, cores and other paper products.

Sonoco Products Company, manufacturing practically all types of paper carriers for the textile industry, is the largest manufacturer of this type of product in America.

With this merger Sonoco now has plants located at Hartsville, S. C., Rockingham, N. C., Garwood, N. J., Mystic, Conn., Lowell, Mass., and Brantford, Ontario, all plants being conveniently located to serve different sections of the textile industry.

The plants located at Garwood, N. J., Mystic, Conn., and Lowell, Mass., will be designated as the Climax-Lowell Division of Sonoco Products Company, and in order to improve service and facilities the handling of business in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, sales and management offices for that division will be maintained at Mystic, Conn., under the direction of G. W. B. White, formerly president of Climax and Lowell. The Southern territory will be served from the Hartsville and Rockingham plants. Executive offices for the combined unit will be maintained at Hartsville.

Mr. Coker, in announcing this merger, said: "We consider this one of the most forward and constructive steps which we have taken in recent years. With six strategically located plants, we will be able to render service in keeping with the tempo of the times and meet the ever-increasing demand for quicker deliveries."

With the merging of the experience, facilities, resources and personnel of these companies, the textile industry is assured a strong, dependable source of supply, equipped to give most efficient service and to meet the most exacting requirements for all types of paper carriers.

Sonoco manufactures a complete line of paper carriers, including cones, tubes, cores, bottle bobbins and spools, also underclearer rolls and cork cots.

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CAROLINA RUBBER HOSE CO.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA

Williams Urges Extension of NRA

(Continued from Page 3)

best way, as may later appear, but in a very good way—and is grinding its grist in a way that continues to give to the country the benefits established through its erection.

"The thing that is much more badly needed just now than are more adjustments of the mill is more grist to grind.

"Whether these various recovery agencies have delivered and are delivering their full potential volumes of additional business or whether there is a reasonable expectation of some increase in volume from the work of those agencies, it now seems to be perfectly apparent that any heavy increase in volume to be immediately realized must come from or be inspired by something outside of the mere mechanism of these agencies or their operations.

"We are told every day that the lack of a full measure of confidence on the part of many people who could help with the restoration of volume and the consequent accomplishment of recovery is the cause of our failure to have attained already that volume which would mean complete recovery. Maybe that is so. At least there is lots of evidence that it is, and the theory is not only plausible, but seems to be supported by the great volume of opinion.

"Let us then devote the remainder of our time to this question of confidence.

"The fundamental fact under the new measure of confidence this country should be enjoying today is that we have made the turn and have passed out of that state of hysteria that marked the period where so many were in doubt as to whether the patient could really recover. It has been demonstrated by results actually accomplished not only that recovery is possible but it is now known of all men that it is well on the way. That means that the chances for radical or subversive legislation are very much reduced. One must be doubly radical or have an over-developed flair for the experimental to be willing to upset and reverse a course of treatment under which the patient is making such good progress. It would seem, therefore, to be reasonable to assume that as far as business is concerned it will be permitted to follow its course largely along its recent lines without radical change therein.

"Of course, the authority of NRA to fix shorter working periods has done a great deal both to relieve unemployment and to increase purchasing power by providing wages for more people and more wages for people. That is an essential of the operation of NRA. And yet I think that there has been some failure to realize the importance of keeping that provision under administrative control so as to avoid hurtful rigidity and at the same time avoid any excessive and hurtful shortening of hours on a basis of blanket determination instead of specific decision based on the facts and the possible results in each industry.

"Broadly, the working period is the normal measure of the standard of living in the country for the standard of living—in the economic sense—is the volume of goods consumed and the volume of goods consumed is determined by the volume of goods produced at prices within the reach of the possible consumers.

"It is easy enough to say that in the interest of fuller employment the work period should be shortened until all are employed at wages representing a living wage. And that would be delightful if it would work. But if in doing that we put the price of goods out of reach—for instance, of the 40 per cent of population that is on the farms—it may be easily possible to reverse the forces of recovery and launch another depression. The situation is not the same in all industries. Some industries can take without such results a work week that would prove destructive in others.

"Hence, the importance, as I think, of leaving an administrative discretion with some one who after full and fair hearing can study the question on the facts of, and in the light of probable results in, each industry, and then make and apply the rule that promises the maximum of good result with the minimum of harm."

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Upholstery and Drapery Mills Asks for Changes In Code on Production

Public hearing was announced by the National Industrial Recovery Board on an application by L. C. Chase & Co., Moss Rose Manufacturing Co. and the Collins & Aikman Corp., all of New York City, for a stay of the provisions of Section 4,

Article III, of the code of fair competition for the upholstery and drapery textile industry.

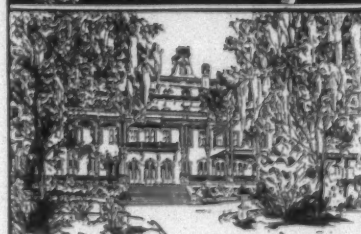
The applicant firms previously had requested that the disputed section be deleted from the code. They now ask that it be stayed for a period of 120 days, "provided, however, that no member of the industry shall operate productive machinery more than two shifts of 40 hours each per week except for the specific purpose of

fulfilling bona fide orders * * * and shall file an affidavit with the code authority that operation is * * * not for the production of merchandise for inventory."

The applicants further request that immediately upon the effective date of this stay, "the code authority for the upholstery and drapery textile industry shall appoint a committee of five persons to study proposals for an 'inventory control' method of regulating production as a permanent substitute for loom hour limitations."

Public hearing on the above proposals will be conducted by Deputy Administrator A. Henry Thurston, beginning at 10 a. m., January 23rd, in Room 2062-64, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Buying of cotton goods was limited last week. In most divisions, trading was quiet. In the gray goods division, where prices had shown some weak weakness, the situation was firmer at the week-end. Buyers were in the market with bids for large quantities at an eighth cent under prevailing prices, but were unable to induce mills to accept lower prices. Sales showed some increase on Friday and Saturday and the situation apparently reflected the truth of the assertion that buyers are in further need of large quantities.

After selling at concessions earlier in the week, print cloths were firmer as the week closed. Fairly good quantities of carded broadcloths were sold at unchanged prices. Business in sheetings was fair, the volume done being less than the preceding week. Drills and twills were not active.

Lack of buying generally is attributed in part to the general uneasiness that has developed in the markets regarding the "gold clause" decision which is being awaited from the Supreme Court.

Fine goods markets were steady and moderately active. They found their sales of finished goods holding up very well, and were in for replacements of a number of styles. The combed lawn division provided some difficulty when second hands offered one or two styles at sharp concessions and a few first hand sellers entered the competition for the business. This weakness soon was overcome, however, and the styles involved shaped back to their previous levels by the end of the week. Fancy goods moved in fair amounts, notably to the dress goods converting trade, but buying in that division was slowed down in some instances by low finished goods prices.

Rayon fabrics were not generally active.

The trade here is hopeful of an early resumption of buying large enough to lift prices to a more profitable level.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8¼
Staple gingham	9½
Standard prints	9½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in cotton yarns was fair last week. On account of the low prices prevailing, spinners are selling very slowly. Buyers are content for the present to operate very closely to their known needs. Prices are generally not equal to replacement costs, and pressure against prices continues.

There has been virtually no improvement in either quantities of yarn moving to mills or prices, so far as concerns the mill men as a body. There are individual units, however, which have been meeting a response for goods in a manner necessitating a speeding up of plant and more frequent purchases of yarn.

Few manufacturers have yet been so pressed for yarn deliveries that they were not able to provide for their wants without paying the high side of the price range, except in perhaps rare instances.

Gray carded yarn sales during the week ending January 5th totalled under 3,500,000 pounds, while the week before they ran over that amount. The covering movement accounted for mills transacting more than half in direct sales. Colored yarn orders amounted to slightly under 700,000 pounds as against around 400,000 pounds the week before.

The peeler sales yarn market and industry are in a comparatively good position. Shipments are reported fully equal to production and there seems to be a consuming demand based upon orders that will keep spinners employed at current production rates, with a possible increase in weekly spindle hours.

Improvement in demand and specifications of mercerized yarns during December has carried over into this month, which means that activity is proceeding at close to peak rates for 1934, December being one of their best months last year. The knitting field has accounted for the largest part in this betterment.

The price list shows some irregularity. There is becoming more and more talk in the market relative to mills that are not paying process taxes and selling at low prices.

Southern Single Warps		28s	34
10s	27	30s	34½-35
12s	27½	40s	41-43
14s	28	40s ex.	43-44
16s	28½	50s	50
20s	29½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	32½	8s	27
30s	34½-35	10s	27½
40s	40-41	12s	28
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29
8s	26½	20s	30
10s	27	Carpet Yarns	
12s	27½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28	and 4-ply	
20s	29½	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
26s	32½	and 4-ply	
30s	34½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
36s	38	and 4-ply	
40s	40-41	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 1-ply	22
8s	27	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½
10s	27½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23-23½
12s	28	12s, 2-ply	24
16s	29	16s, 2-ply	27
20s	30	20s, 2-ply	28½
24s	32	30s, 2-ply	34
26s	33	36s, 2-ply	38
28s	34	Southern Frame Cones	
30s	34½-35	8s	26½
30s ex.	35½-36½	10s	27
40s	41-42	12s	27½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	28
8s	27	16s	28½
10s	27½	18s	29
12s	28	20s	29½
14s	28½	22s	30½
16s	29	24s	31½
20s	29½-30	26s	32½
24s	32	28s	33½
26s	33	30s	34½
36s	38	40s	41

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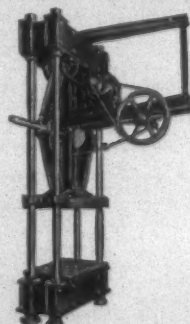


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Brown & Co., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Rubber Co., Salisbury, N. C. Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clements Mfg. Co., 6650 S. Narragansett Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep., W. F. DeLaney, 219 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Offices, Clinton Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Rep., Atlanta Office, 223 Spring St., S. W., Box 466, Luther Knowles, Jr., Sou. Rep., Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Sr., Sou. Rep.; headquarters at Charlotte Hotel. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; M. C. Gunn, Box 215, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopdale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Overstuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; P. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas,

Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1228-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps., R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Graton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1288 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2515 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Rimmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Asst. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1366 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. T. Egeart, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wille, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Ant. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 722 27th Place, South Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor,

Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 303 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H. Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 516 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTraville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graff-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Reason Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2619 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Maxwell Bros., Inc., 2300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr. and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

New Departure Bearing Co., Bristol, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Potter, 913 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Nashua, N. H. Southern Representative, D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumpp, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C. Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. H. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Carolina Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Rohm & Haas, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., P. H. Del Plaine, 1109 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C. Francis B. Boyer, Lowell, Mass.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Stager, 213 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 186 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2305 E. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. B. Shimp, 3 Cummins St., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 553 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 255 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Sterling Ring Traveler Co., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. W. H. Porcher and E. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

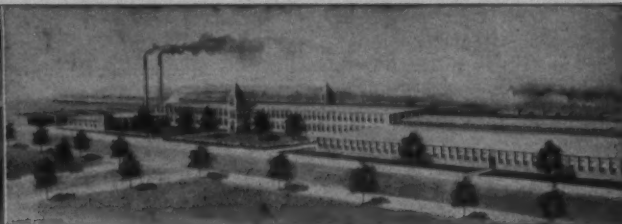
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

So. Carolina Legislature Ask Engineers Be Hired To Assess Mill Property

Columbia, S. C.—The State Tax Commission, in its annual report to the Legislature, recommends the employment of two textile engineers for appraisal of cotton mill properties in South Carolina. The commission repeats its recommendations relative to the necessity of removal of collection of property taxes from all political influences.

The report shows that it is the claim of the textile industry in South Carolina, that the tax burden is heavier in this State than in any other Southern States. It is pointed out that the commission has made a thorough and sympathetic investigation of this situation but property taxes paid by cotton mills depend not only on the assessments fixed by the tax commission but on levies prevailing in the district in which the cotton mill is located and these levies vary widely. The average property tax paid by the mills, State, county, school and city, amounts to 58.4c per spindle or a total of \$3,329,134.64.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Mr. Fuller E. Callaway Still Lives in the Hearts of His Friends

Next month school children everywhere will be eulogizing Abraham Lincoln, a grand and rugged character who achieved greatness through difficulties and whose name is so revered and enshrined in memory, that he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen.

George Washington, too, our first President, will next month be held up before the youth of our land as the man who "never told a lie"—a matchless figure of courage and bravery standing apart from all others, in that chivalrous period "when knighthood was in flower."

It is fine to remember the heroes of long ago. When sentiment dies it will be a sad day for America. But—there are others whom we have known in the flesh whose examples are worthy of emulation—men who solved problems and gained wisdom through experience—overcoming difficulties that do not exist today because their efforts of reform made things easier for future generations.

Mr. Fuller E. Callaway was not born in February, but he died February 13, 1928—seven years next month—and his spirit will live in LaGrange and in the hearts of thousands all over the textile world for generations to come. He was never known to fail a friend, and has helped thousands who were discouraged to lift their heads with hope and courage.

His father was a Baptist minister. His ancestors, originally of England, were for more than 200 years Baptist preachers, evangelists and leaders in that denomination.

He was just a lad when he struck out for himself, and he never looked for a soft job. No work was too hard, too heavy or too dirty to stop him, and his alert brain was ever busy in behalf of those for whom he worked. He was never idle. He gave whole-hearted service, and gained for himself experience and wisdom that broadened his outlook on life and laid the foundation for a great future, and for the wonderful organization of the Callaway Mills.

Mr. Callaway knew that economic and business principles could not thrive devoid of that "fellow-feeling which makes us all wondrous kind," and there sprang into life in his soul, a determination to have mills under his control which should furnish ideal living and working conditions for employees. And he lived to see his vision realized, and to impart the same high principles and sound doctrines in the hearts of his two fine sons, Cason and Fuller, who now carry on the good work he started thirty-five years ago, when he became secretary and treasurer of Unity Cotton Mills.

CALLAWAY MILLS—LaGRANGE, GA.

Callaway Mills have the following plants in LaGrange: Unity, Elm City, Unity Spinning, Oakleaf, Hillside, Valway Rug, Calumet and Rockweave. Beside these the following: Milstead, at Milstead, Ga.; Manchester, at Manchester, Ga., Hogansville, at Hogansville, Ga., and Truline, at Roanoke, Ala.

All have lovely villages, nice homes, pay good wages, and in every way are ideal communities. Opportunities for education, recreation, and advancement are furnished for all who wish to improve themselves. Thousands are growing more efficient and getting ready for promotions while a few grumble and complain—chronic grumblers who were "born tired" and contend that "the world owes them a living."

This minority would have us believe that conditions grow worse instead of better, and do everything possible to retard progress. But thousands who have been misled have awakened to their mistakes, and have the courage to say so, and to start over again, strong for the right because of experience. A mighty awakening is seen or felt throughout the world. In the refining process, froth and scum must rise to the top for a moment but is "skimmed" off and the pure and good metal remains untarnished. There is only one thing needed to make our world a place of happiness, peace and plenty, and that is to "love God and our neighbor" with a pure unselfish love.

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

This new venture in textile progress is in one of the handsomest buildings in the Callaway organization, and is located on the spot where Benjamin Franklin Inn stood. These are various class rooms, where textile classes are taught, and even the overseers who have years of experience are attending classes, which last one hour each period.

The class rooms have comfortable chairs with the right "arm" broad and curving around to form a table or desk, in exactly the right angle and position for the convenience of the pupil. Mr. E. O. DeFore is Vocational School supervisor. One side of the long building is for offices and class rooms, and the other side is fitted with mill machinery from the carding to finishing, and is where pupils are taught to practice theories.

In the basement, at one end, is an up-to-date drug store and barber shop. In another part of the basement, is the most modern laboratory the writer has ever seen, with R. H. Adams chief in testing department. Mr. Adams has for years specialized in this work, and has

reason to be proud of the equipment which makes testing a joy to his heart. There is a Recording Psychrometer (I believe that is what Mr. Adams called it) which shows the exact humidity of the room, which is supposed to be at 70, and I saw a large number of record charts with the red line making a perfect circle at 70 all the way round.

There seems to be nothing too big for the Callaway Mills to tackle, if it means a better educated people or more modern and pleasant working conditions. Paving has been lavishly done, converting muddy roads into lovely streets, and houses are well painted and attractive with shrubbery about them.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AND NOW—Unity Plant

Unity plant, the first of Mr. Callaway's mills, has a number of people who have been there twenty-five years and over. J. I. Reeves, overseer weaving, wove the first cut of cloth at Unity when the mill started in 1901, and has been there ever since.

A. J. Todd, overseer carding, has been here 30 years, having begun his work here in 1904. He is just like an old maid, and has lots of pictures and mementoes of years gone by, stored away in his "treasure box." He gave me a picture taken of the card room group twenty-five years ago, where he looks like his own grand-daddy. A picture of the card room group now, compared to the group of twenty-five years ago, would convince the most skeptical that living and working conditions have improved more than a hundred per cent.

L. Z. Crowe, second hand in card room, has been here since 1907, and has a good record. M. J. Hallman, overseer the cloth room, has been here since 1907. His initials being M. J., he was nicknamed "Mary Jane" by "Aunt Becky" several years ago, and the name has stuck. He has reared a lovely family.

G. S. Waller, overseer twisting, also came to Unity in 1907, beginning to work as creeler, and in four years had worked up to overseer. He fell in love with and married Miss Willie Mosely, a weaver, in 1909, and is the father of three children. The oldest, a boy, Horace, age 23, has a position in the general office of Callaway Mills. The second is a daughter, aged 19, who teaches music. But Oh Boy! the third, Grover, Jr., is just five years old! The family are Baptists and Mr. Waller is Sunday School superintendent.

T. S. Moon has been here since 1908, and genial B. C. Redwine, office manager and cashier, since 1910. O. C. Smith, overseer spinning, has not been here so long, but has won the confidence of those who know him.

C. Y. Hall, Jr., the former overseer spinning, was promoted some time ago to superintendent, much to the joy of the operatives, for he was a good overseer and very popular.

J. J. Crowe, section man in picker room, came to Unity in 1907. He, Alfred Walburn, second hand in spinning, C. B. Wrice, second hand in the cloth room, and J. W. King, section man in the card room, would not think of being without the Textile Bulletin. Mr. King says the Textile Bulletin is as necessary to him as daily food.

But here is something that almost knocked the writer speechless: Mark Edmundson, colored, who has for 20 years been general card room flunkie, came and asked permission to subscribe to our Journal. He has been reading Mr. Todd's paper when he could get hold of it, and said "I sure like to read about the mills in other towns, and everything else in the paper."

W. R. Harrison, master mechanic, was at home recuperating from flu, but I went to see him, met his charming second wife and pretty little girl and of course

he renewed his subscription. In fact, Unity people know a good thing when they see it, and they do like the Textile Bulletin.

ELM CITY PLANT

Found a pretty new office here, and Mr. B. W. Robinson, formerly superintendent of the Calumet Plant (old LaGrange Mill) has been transferred to Elm City, and looks very much at home.

J. B. Crowder is overseer the carding; A. L. (Arnold) White, overseer spinning; C. E. Estes, overseer weaving; W. G. Vollenweider, overseer the cloth room; E. W. Pattiollo, master mechanic. All these key men have been with Callaway Mills for years, and Elm City would not look like the same place without them.

CALLAWAY MEMORIAL MONUMENT

One of the finest expression of love and appreciation is the tall monument on the highest spot near Elm City, in memory of Mr. Fuller E. Callaway. Every employee of the Callaway Mills and even the little children contributed to the memorial fund, and their names are recorded and sacredly kept inside of the great monument. On top of the tall shaft (85 feet high, if the writer makes no mistake) is a large clock which faces North, East, South and West, and above this a revolving light to guide air traffic.

The grounds about the monument are truly attractive and is one of the most interesting spots to be found in the "City of Elms and Roses."

New Fine Yarns From Bemberg

Introduction by American Bemberg Corporation of Superfine Filament Yarns makes available to the textile apparel trades what the company describes as "the finest filament yarns ever produced commercially." From the beginning American Bemberg has concentrated on development of fine denier, fine filament yarns, and with perfection of these new yarns, the company is privileged to announce synthetic fibers which surpass in fineness even the finest natural silk fiber.

Superfine Filament Bemberg Yarns are at the present time available in regular lustre and in deniers from 50 to 150. They are not designed to replace regular Bemberg yarns or "Matesa" dull lustre, but are highly important in the development of fabrics where a soft, full hand is required, it is pointed out by Dr. W. Schlie, sales manager. Used untwisted as filling yarns, the fineness and "spread" of the filaments and the very high filament content of the yarns produce a silk-like touch and texture, and impart to the fabrics a remarkable fullness and richness of hand. It is interest to note the filament count differential between regular Bemberg and the new Superfine Filament Yarns:

Deniers	Filaments (Superfine)	Filaments Regular)
50	75	36
75	104	60
100	135	75
120	180	90
150	225	112

The new yarns are being successfully employed in chifons, triple sheers, ninons, and taffetas, and in novelty fabrics where a soft, silk-line hand is desirable, and not otherwise easily obtained. Ntable also is their importance in the construction of fabrics of underwear and negligees where a soft, filmy texture is essential. The price of the new yarns is five cents per pound above the price of regular Bemberg yarns.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning with a good mill and good men. Can produce results; age 28, married, clean life. References from present employer. Answer LEE, care Textile Bulletin.

—WANTED—

Man experienced in Dyeing Cotton Yarns on beams, also Franklin Package Dyeing. Write, care Box 825, Burlington, N. C.

25,057,270 Spindles Active in December

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during December at 87.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 94 per cent during November last, and 73.5 per cent during December, 1933.

Spinning spindles in place December 31st totalled 30,889,484, of which 25,057,270 were active at some time during the month, compared with 30,900,436 and 25,050,778 for November, last, and 30,938,340 and 24,840,870 for December, 1933.

Active spindle hours for December totalled 6,027,205,823, or an average of 195 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,703,255,432 and 217 for November last, and 5,095,047,829 and 165 for December, 1933.

Spinning spindles in place December 31st in cotton growing States totalled 19,360,162, of which 17,411,208 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,380,904 and 17,412,166 for November last, and 19,220,810 and 17,338,794 for December, 1933.

Active spindle hours in cotton

growing States for December totalled 4,373,907,743, or an average of 226 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,039,936,018 and 260 for November last, and 3,804,108,831 and 198 for December, 1933.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place by States were:

Alabama, 420,212,312 and 220.
Georgia, 720,414,894 and 212.
Mississippi, 41,609,696 and 180.
North Carolina, 1,233,236,703 and 200.
South Carolina, 1,584,540,606 and 272.
Tennessee, 151,436,204 and 236.
Texas, 37,159,116 and 144.
Virginia, 145,620,316 and 223.

Legislature Gets Bill On Labor Discrimination

Columbia, S. C.—A bill prohibiting textile mills of the State from discriminating against operatives has been introduced in the South Carolina General Assembly by Representative H. C. Godfrey of Spartanburg, president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor.

The bill, described by supporters as a "short cut" to enforcement of collective bargaining rights while numerous reinstatement cases are under advisement by the National Textile Labor Relations Board, would make it a misdemeanor punishable by a \$500 fine or from six to twelve months' imprisonment for any textile firm to discriminate against or discharge its employees for union activity. Alleged violations would be tried in State courts.

Retailers' Testing League Organized

The Retailers' Testing League has just been organized under the sponsorship of the United States Testing Company, Inc., to impart semi-technical information to retailers as an aid to better buying and selling.

It is pointed out that returned merchandise has long been one of the outstanding evils of the textile trades and it is felt that the wider appreciation and understanding of testing brought about through the league will be of constructive help to retailers, as well as manufacturers whose problems of returns and complaints are numerous.

The Retailers' Testing League is being launched by the United States Testing Company at the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

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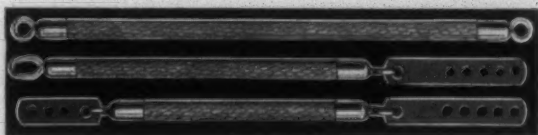
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